Youth Feedback

Future Directions for the North Peace Youth Support Association

AYLWARD RESEARCH SERVICES

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Youth Feedback - Future Directions for the North Peace Youth Support Association

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The North Peace Youth Support Association
Fairview, Alberta

Table of Contents

Section 1 Research Purpose and Methodology 4

Section 1.1 Research Purpose

Section 1.2 Methodology

Section 2 An Overview of the NPYSA Service Area 7

Section 2.1 Area Descriptive

Figure 2.1A Map of North Peace Youth Support Association Service Area
Table 2.1B Population of Fairview and Surrounding Area

Section 2.2 Locating the Target Group:

Table 2.2A School Enrollments for Fairview and Surrounding Area

Section 2.3 Health and Well-Being Indicators

Table 2.3A Overall Ranking - RHAs
Table 2.3B Depressive Disorders 15 to 19 Years Old
Table 2.3C Substance Related Admissions 15 – 19 Years Old
Table 2.3D Self Inflicted Injuries by Gender / RHA
Table 2.3E Deaths – Suicide and Self Inflicted by Gender / RHA
Table 2.3F Mental Illness Hospitalization b y Gender /RHA
Table 2.3G Repeat Hospitalizations for Mental Illness – By RHA
Table 2.3H Perceived Life Stress by Gender / RHA
Table 2.3I Rate of Doctors by Population By RHA

Section 2.4 Crime Rates

Table 2.4A Age Range of Those Accused of Crime in Canada in 2010
Table 2.4B Most Common Types of Youth Offenses in Canada
Table 2.4C Comparison of Youth Crime Rates – All Violations - Fairview, Peace River, …
Table 2.4D Comparison of Percentage of Total Youth Crime Charged Vs. Not Charged
Table 2.4E Youth Crime Number of Occurrences by Violation Type – Fairview Area

Section 3 **Recreational and Social – Youth Feedback** 32

Table 3.1A Profile of Youth Focus Group Participants
Picture 3.1B Youth Focus Group – Door Prize Winner
Table 3.1C Overall Recurring Themes From Youth Focus Groups

Section 4 **Health & Well Being – Youth Feedback** 37

Section 4.1 Health and Well Being – Youth Feedback

Table 4.1A Operational Definition of Level of Risk
Picture 4.1B Private survey booths
Table 4.1C Youth Survey - Number of respondents
Picture 4.1D Three survey participants who won door prizes

Section 4.2 The Green Survey Outcomes – Low Risk

Section 4.3 The Yellow Survey Outcomes – Medium Risk

Section 4.4 The Red Survey Outcomes – High Risk

Section 5 **Regional Service Providers –Feedback** 57

Table 5.1A Services and Programs Offered to Youth
Table 5.1B Regional Service Provider – Comments

Appendices 61

A Youth Focus Groups – Participants List

B Youth Health and Well-Being Survey – Raw Data

C Crime Rates – Raw Data

D Health Statistics – Raw Data

Section 1

Research Purpose and Methodology

1.1 Research Purpose

Operating for 17 years, the North Peace Youth Support Association (NPYSA) is a non-profit, registered charity that oversees the operation of a youth center and its programs and services in the Fairview and surrounding area of Alberta, Canada. Over the course of the last five years the NPYSA has noticed a significant decrease in the number of youth in the region who access / utilize the space, programs, and services offered through the NPYSA. Coupled with this trend, in 2010 the NPYSA also faced a decrease in funding, loss of staff, and was challenged with the uncertainty of committed space within the region. These variables led the Association to decide that a reinvention of the NPYSA and the youth programming and services offered was necessary.

In 2010 the Association conducted preliminary research to assess how they could address this issue and what "next steps" actions would be most effective. Leveraging from a regional research report conducted by the Northern Alberta Development Council titled *Northern Alberta Youth Programs and Services Review*[1], the Association decided to bring the issue back to the youth and regional service providers for input and recommendations.

Funding for the research project was secured in partnership with the Fairview Area Family and Community Support Services (FCSS) and the Northern Alberta Development Council (NADC).

In Partnership With

Northern Alberta Development Council

1 A Review of Youth Programs and Services in Northern Alberta (2008). Available through Northern Alberta Development Council http://www.nadc.gov.ab.ca/Publications/reports/Available through NADC - http://www.nadc.gov.ab.ca/Publications/reports/

1.2 Methodology

Following initial consultation meetings with the Board of Directors of the NPYSA, the research approach consisted of a combination four methods.

1) A review of the regional demographics and usage data for mental health, health care, addictions, and enforcement services. The primary resources used for this data collection was Statistics Canada and Alberta Health Services. Other resources used are referenced throughout the report.

2) The creation and distribution of an e-survey to 26 regional service providers to collect information on youth programs and services offered in the region. The intent of this e-survey was to provide an overall regional scan of youth resources already available and to identify potential partnerships among the service providers and the NPYSA.

3) Seven youth focus groups were held across the region to gather information on social and recreational needs/recommendations for the region. A total of one hundred and seventy (170) youth participated in these focus groups.

4) On-site surveying booths were set-up across the region to collect information from the youth on their perception of the mental state, alcohol use, drug use, and the occurrence of violence in their community. Three hundred and two (302) youth contributed information through these survey stations.

Section 2

An Overview of the North Peace Youth Support Association Service Area

2.1 Area Descriptive

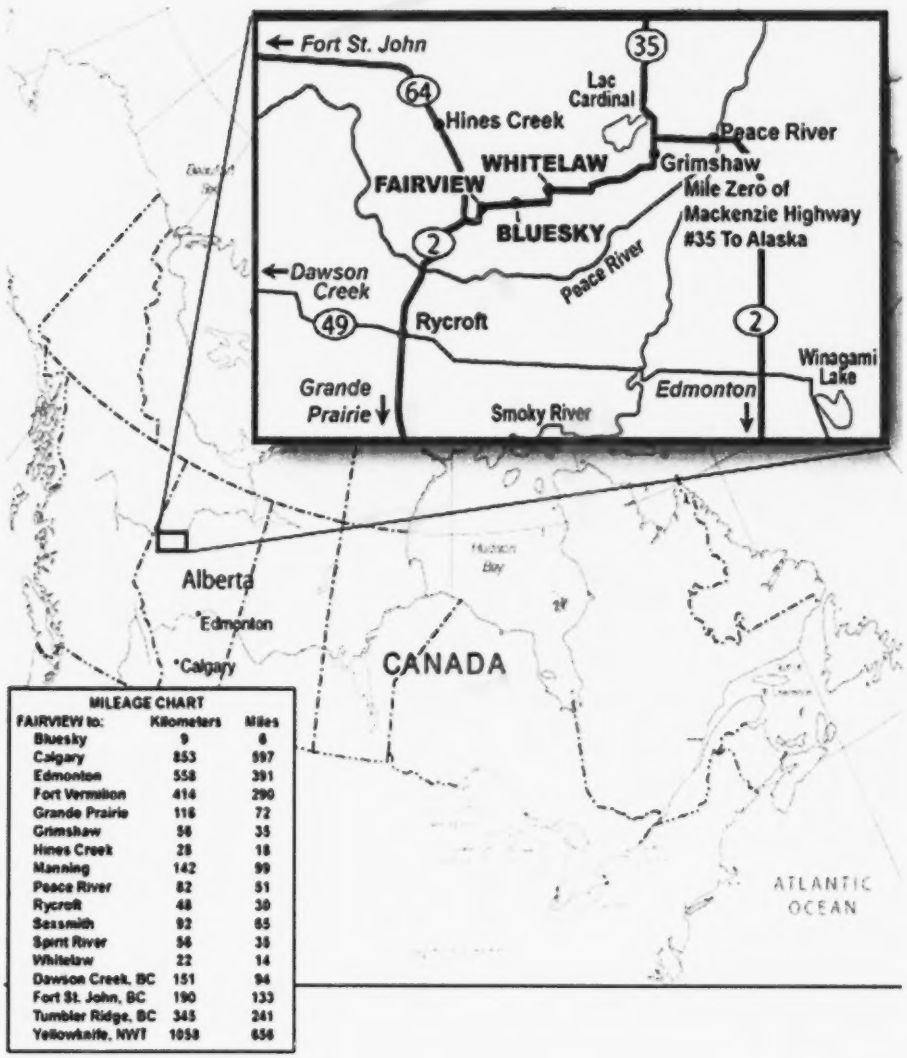
The North Peace Youth Support Association (NPYSA) services the Fairview and surrounding area. This area (see Figure 2.1A) includes the Municipal District of Fairview and the communities within its boundaries, the County of Clear Hills and the communities within its boundaries, and the Town of Fairview. Categorized as rural agricultural, the region has approximately 460,000 acres dedicated to field crops (e.g. canola, alfalfa, wheat) spread across 16,000 km^2.

The largest cultural influence in the region is Ukraine / European. Though the Town of Fairview is the hub for the majority of the physical infrastructure and central services, 56% of the total population (see Table 2.1B) in the service area reside outside the Town of Fairview. Of the total population, 30% are under 20 years old – 61% of which reside outside of the Town of Fairview. Less than 10% of the total population is aboriginal.

The City of Grande Prairie (pop. ~55,000), the closest urban area to the region, is 100km south. With a population of ~6000, the Town of Peace River is 100km east. The City of Fort St. John, in British Columbia is ~200km to the west. There is no road network north of the NPYSA service area. The Fairview and surrounding area does not have a public transit system nor passenger air services. Coach line services (e.g. Greyhound) are very limited and can take up to 16 hours to get to Edmonton (600km south). Hence travel within / out of the region is largely dependent upon having a private vehicle.

The main health complex in the Fairview area, which is located in the Town of Fairview, is an acute care facility offering 24-hour emergency care, an intensive care unit, obstetrics, pediatrics, rehabilitation, and palliative care. Addictions and mental health counseling are provided on a case-by-case basis through Alberta Health Services; which houses a regional office in the Town of Peace River. Enforcement services are provided

through the RCMP. There are eight schools located within the NPYSA service area and 15+ church groups representing a variety of denominations.



MILEAGE CHART

FAIRVIEW to:	Kilometers	Miles
Bluesky	9	6
Calgary	853	597
Edmonton	558	391
Fort Vermilion	414	290
Grande Prairie	116	72
Grimshaw	56	35
Hines Creek	28	18
Manning	142	99
Peace River	82	51
Rycroft	48	30
Sexsmith	92	65
Spirit River	56	38
Whitelaw	22	14
Dawson Creek, BC	151	94
Fort St. John, BC	190	133
Tumbler Ridge, BC	345	241
Yellowknife, NWT	1058	656

Figure 2.1A Map of North Peace Youth Support Association Service Area

Source: Town of Fairview - www.fairview.ca

Table 2.1B Population of Fairview and Surrounding Area

Population by Age Group	Fairview - MD			Fairview, Town			Clear Hills County		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	1,435	745	690	3,295	1,595	1,705	2,710	1,440	1,270
0 to 4 years	80	40	45	240	110	135	265	145	120
5 to 9 years	90	40	50	215	105	110	260	140	120
10 to 14 years	150	85	65	235	120	110	270	135	140
15 to 19 years	105	60	45	230	125	105	225	130	90
20 to 24 years	65	35	25	200	95	110	145	75	70
25 to 29 years	45	25	20	210	115	95	140	65	75
30 to 34 years	80	35	45	215	100	115	155	80	75
35 to 39 years	100	60	45	195	105	95	140	70	70
40 to 44 years	130	65	60	220	100	115	175	95	80
45 to 49 years	140	65	70	220	115	105	180	95	80
50 to 54 years	120	60	55	210	110	90	160	80	80
55 to 59 years	100	50	50	175	80	100	180	105	75
60 to 64 years	60	30	30	140	70	70	115	60	60
65 to 69 years	65	40	20	125	60	70	130	75	55
70 to 74 years	40	20	25	145	65	75	95	50	45
75 to 79 years	40	20	15	135	45	90	40	20	15
80 to 84 years	25	10	10	100	35	65	25	15	5
85 years and over	5	5	5	90	35	55	15	10	5
Aboriginal Identity	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
	65	10	55	380	180	200	270	155	115

Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Fairview . 136, Alberta (Code4819066)* (table). *2006 Community Profiles.* 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue . 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Statistics Canada. 2007. *Clear Hills . 21, Alberta (Code4817062)* (table). *2006 Community Profiles.* 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue . 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Statistics Canada. 2007. *Fairview, Alberta (Code4819068)* (table). *2006 Community Profiles.* 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue . 92-591-XWE. Ottawa.

2.2 Locating the Target Group:

The target group for this research project was youth aged 12 years to 19 years. Best practices note that when conducting youth research one of the best approaches is to partner with the local schools. This is because school attendance (or some alternate thereof) is mandatory for Canadian children; as such schools tend be social equalizers. The target age group for this research project is typically associated with youth in Grades 7 to 12. In total there were 627 students reported to Alberta Education that were enrolled in Grades 7 to 12 across six schools located in the Fairview and surrounding area. Table 2.2A shows the list of the schools with enrollments for Grades 7 to 12. Note that 92.7% of the reported enrolments for Grades 7 to 12 attend Fairview High School, Worsley Central, Hines Creek Composite, or St. Thomas More.

Table 2.2A School Enrollments for Fairview and Surrounding Area

School/ Grade	Gr.7	Gr.8	Gr.09	Gr.10	Gr.11	Gr.12	Enrollment 2010-11
Cleardale Colony	2	0	1	1	0	0	4
Fairview High	39	66	54	61	49	44	313
Hines Creek Composite	16	11	14	12	10	16	79
Menno-Simons	13	12	17	0	0	0	42
Worsley Central	6	9	9	16	15	11	66
St. Thomas More	21	18	25	15	21	23	123
Total	**97**	**116**	**120**	**108**	**114**	**132**	627

2.3 Health and Well-Being Indicators

Research Note

The Fairview and surrounding area is located within Zone 5 of Alberta Health Services. Alberta Health Services (AHS) is the province-wide organization responsible for providing hospital and other health care in Alberta. Known as the "superboard", it was created in May 2008, with the abolition of nine RHAs (which have since been regrouped under five zones), the Alberta Mental Health Board, the Alberta Cancer Board and the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission. As a result of this realignment, data for the Fairview and surrounding area on usage levels is aggregated across a much larger geographic area. Zone 5, the zone in which Fairview and the surrounding area is now grouped under, also includes northeast Alberta (eg. Slave Lake, Fort McMurray); inclusion of which would greatly skew overall usage data intended to reflect the Fairview and surrounding area.

However, because provincial aggregate data tends to be one year or more following occurrence, RHAs continue to be identified in a limited number of the research databases available through Alberta Health Services. For the purpose of this research project, a special access request was submitted to Alberta Health Services for data cross-linked to the nine RHAs. The RHA that previously encompassed the Fairview and surrounding area was the Peace Country, which serviced the lower portion of Alberta's northwest.

The tables and graphs presented in this section are intended to show the overall health and well-being environment in which the youth in the Fairview and surrounding area reside. Data sources are noted for each figure/table presented.

Overall living in the northern region of Alberta has its challenges. Along with the previously noted lack of public transit and air service, the region also has very few quality of life offerings (e.g. theatre, opera, museums, art galleries) in comparison to the urban centers of Alberta. Surrounded by the rich resources of the forestry and energy industries, northern Alberta also has a large number of transient workers (the vast majority being young males) that fluctuate throughout the region. During peak industry cycles the services (health, mental, addictions, and enforcement) available in smaller communities are frequently over-extended; the Fairview and surrounding area is no exception.[2]

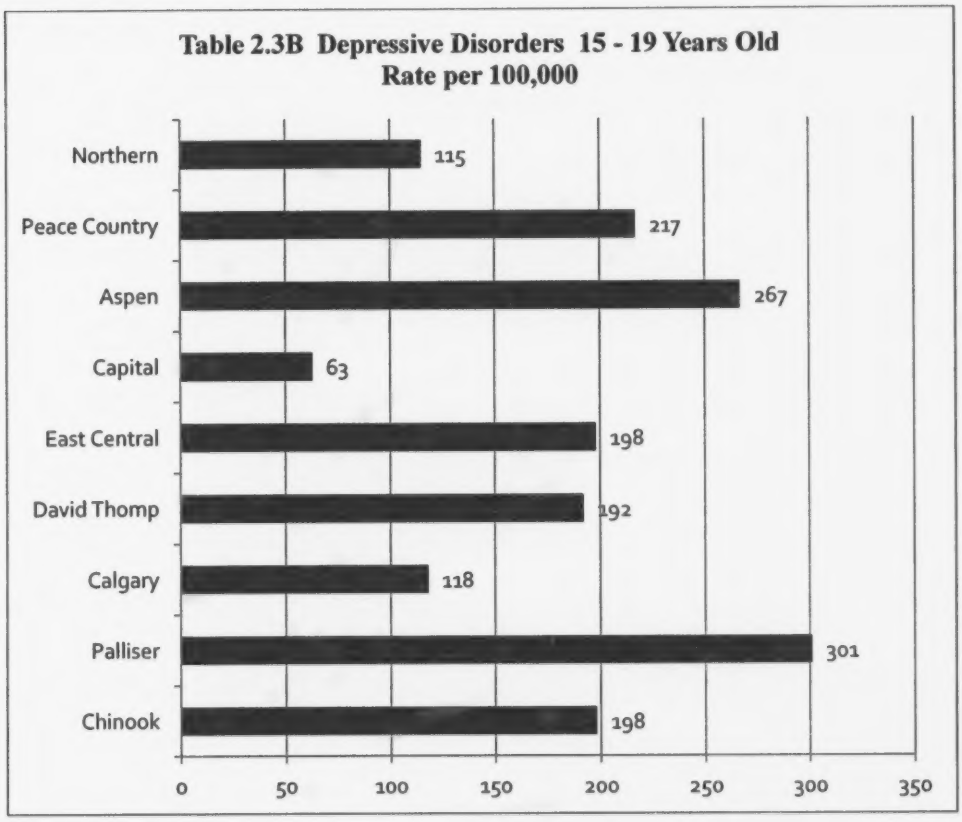
Table 2.3A shows a number of selected addictions indicators that was reported by the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Dependency Commission in 2006. Note that the Peace Country region overall has reported significantly higher rates of occurrence in comparison to the other regions in Alberta. As indicated in Table 2.3A the Peace County ranked the highest or second highest; (after the Northern Health region - Fort McMurray / High level area) for the selected indicators. Again, reflecting the overall environment within which the youth of the Fairview and surrounding area reside.

2 Quantifying the Shadow Population in Northern Alberta (2006). Available through Northern Alberta Development Council http://www.nadc.gov.ab.ca/Publications/reports/

Table 2.3A Overall ranking of rates of occurrence for Alberta Health Services RHAs. Scale of 1 (highest occurrence) to 9 (lowest occurrence)									
Indicator / RHA	Aspen	Calgary	Capital	Chinook	David Thompson	East Central	Northern Lights	Palliser	Peace Country
Impaired driving / Failure to provide breath sample	2	7	8	6	5	9	3	4	1
Alcohol Related Morbidity	3	8	9	6	5	7	1	4	2
Student Drop-out rate	3	5	4	6	7	9	1	8	2
Drug Related Morbidity	1	8	9	6	3	7	5	4	2
Cannabis / Other illicit drugs	3	8	9	4	5	6	1	7	2
Drug Related Hospital Releases	1	8	9	6	3	7	5	4	2
Admissions to AADAC	2	7	8	6	5	9	3	4	1
Per Person Alcohol Sales	3	8	9	4	5	7	1	6	2
Disturbance /. Non-sexual assaults	3	8	9	4	5	7	1	6	2
Injury / fatality collisions involving alcohol	3	8	9	6	4	7	5	1	2

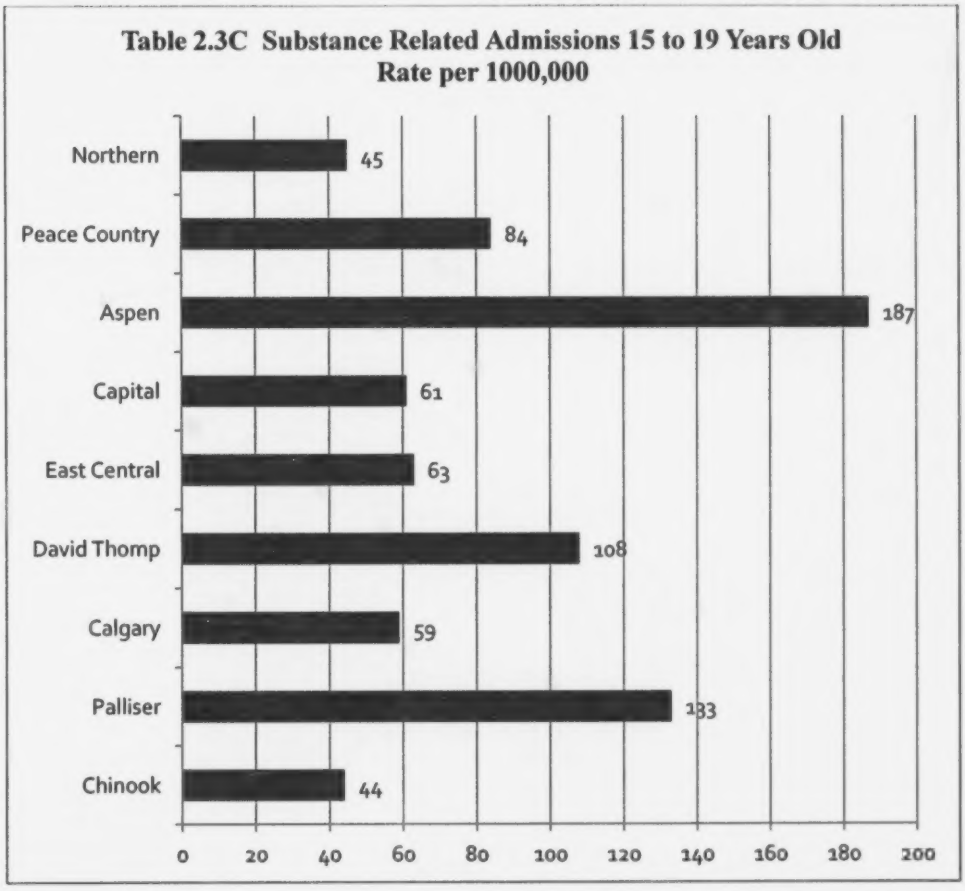
Source: Alberta Profile: Social and Health Indicators of Addiction (2006). Alberta Health Services. http://www.albertahealthservices.ca/Researchers/if-res-ab-profile-social-health-indicators-of-addiction.pdf

Table 2.3B shows the number of youth (ages 15 to 19) that have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder across each of RHA's in Alberta. Note that of the nine RHAs in Alberta, the Peace Country is ranked third for the number of youth 15 to 19 years old who have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder.



Source: Alberta Health Services –Alberta Health Inpatient and Alberta Health Care Insurance Population Registry. 2007 - 2009 averaged

Table 2.3C shows the number of youth ages 15 to 19 reported by the RHAs who were admitted to the hospital with substance related causes. Note that the Peace Country region is ranked fourth among the nine RHAs.

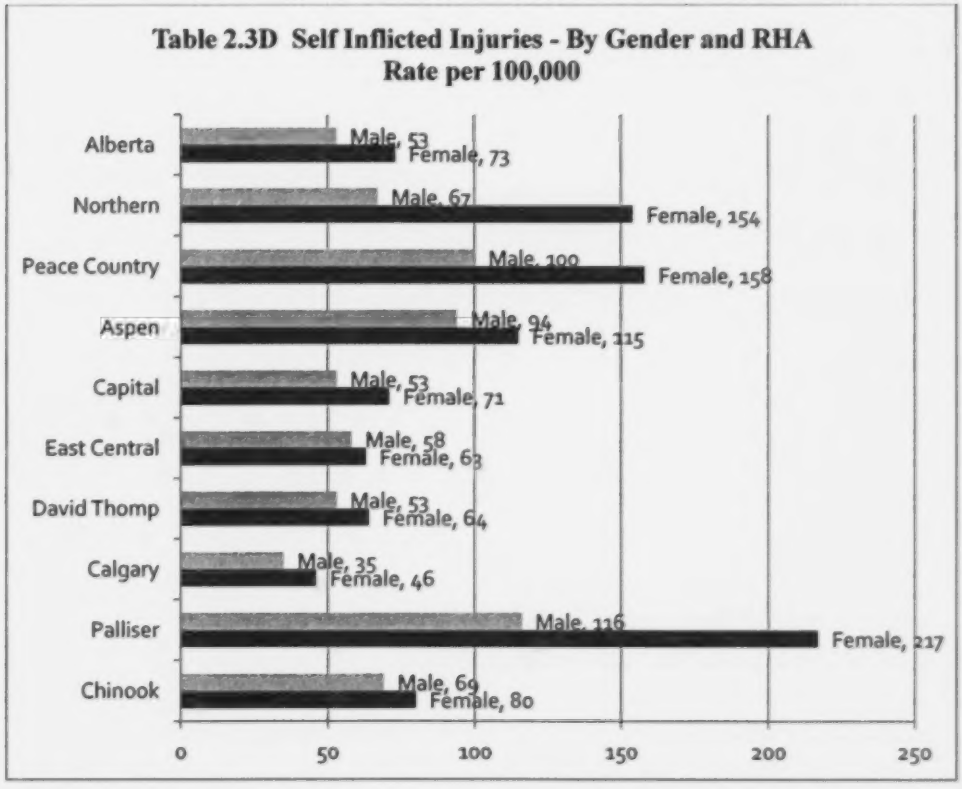


Source: Alberta Health Services - Alberta Health Inpatient and Alberta Health Care Insurance Population Registry. 2007 – 2009 Averaged

Table 2.3D shows the rate of self-inflicted injuries (non-accidental) reported by the RHAs to Statistics Canada. Note that for all RHAs the rate of females reported is significantly higher than the rate for males. In comparison to the other RHAs in Alberta, the rate of occurrences for self-inflicted injuries in the Peace Region ranks second for both males and females.

"Self-injury is defined as a deliberate bodily injury that is the result of either suicidal or self-harming behaviors, or both. Self-injury can be prevented, in many cases, by early recognition, intervention and treatment of mental illnesses. While some risk factors for self-injury are beyond the control of the health system, high rates of self-injury hospitalization can be interpreted as the result of a failure of the system to prevent self-injuries that are severe enough to require hospitalizations." Statistics Canada – Diagnosis Definition

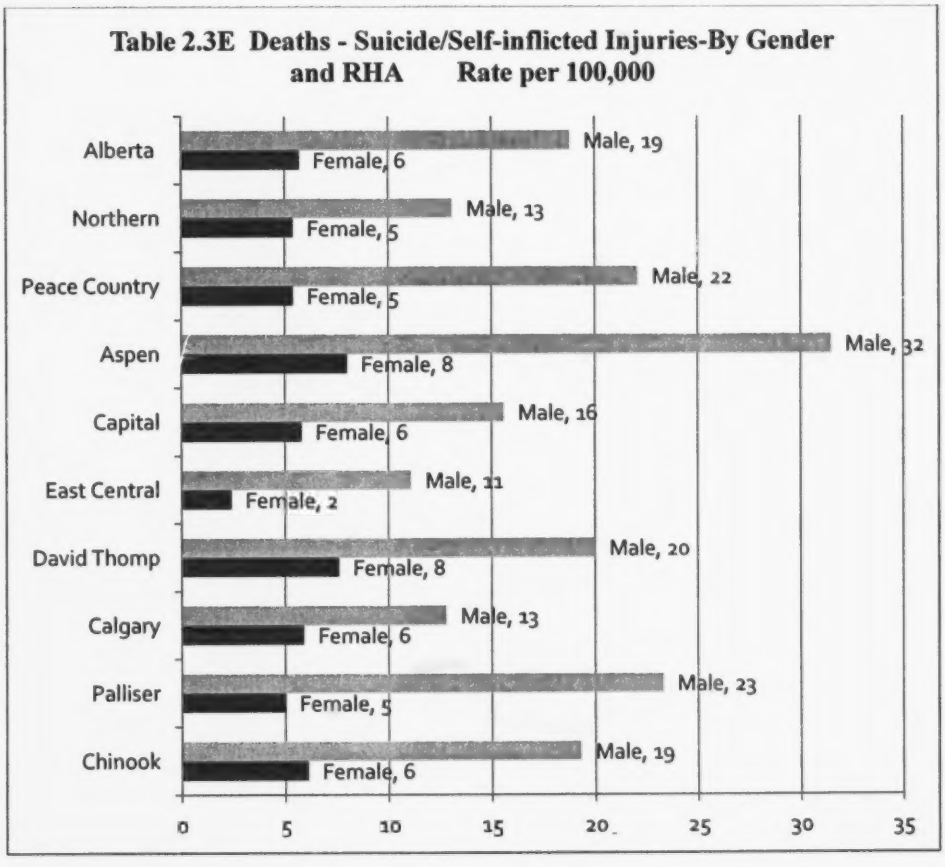
Table 2.3D Self Inflicted Injuries - By Gender and RHA
Rate per 100,000



Source : Statistics Canada - Discharge Abstract Database (DAD). OMHRS. NACRS. CIHI; Fichier des hospitalizations MED-ÉCHO. ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du Québec. April 1. 2009. to March 31. 2010.

Table 2.3E shows the rate of occurrence for deaths from suicide (when confirmed through investigation) and self inflicted injuries across each of the RHAs. Note that for all the RHAs the rate of occurrence for males is significantly higher than females. This is finding has been referenced in psychological reports for many years. Whereas attempted suicides have often been associated more with females, death from suicide frequently shows a higher male rate. For males, the rate of occurrence for the Peace Country ranks third in comparison to the other RHAs in Alberta.

Table 2.3E Deaths - Suicide/Self-inflicted Injuries-By Gender and RHA Rate per 100,000

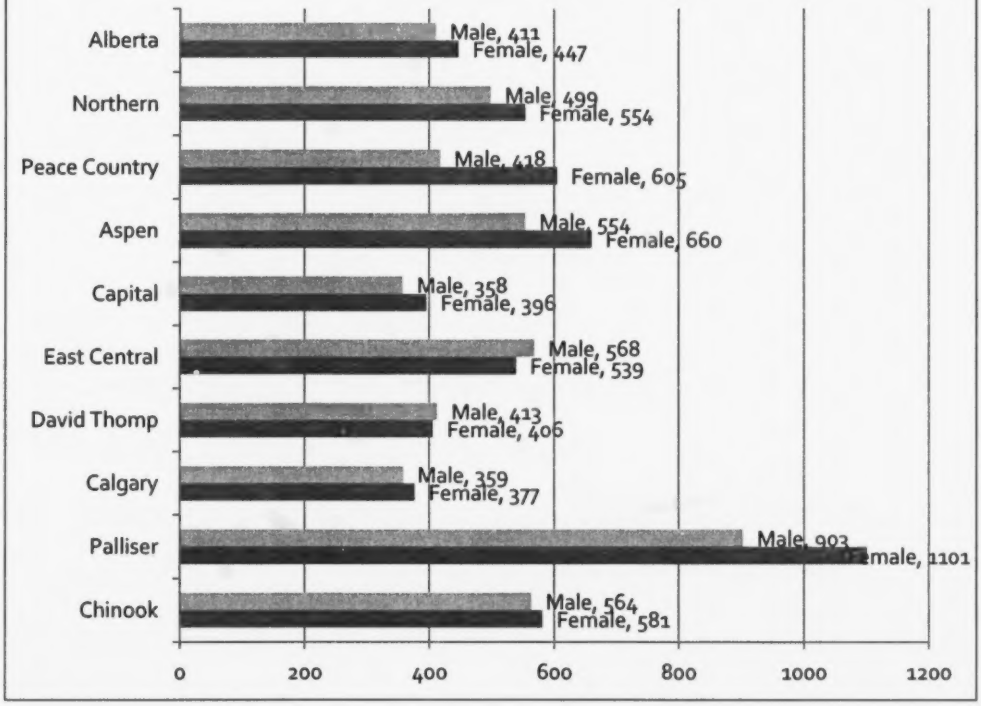


Sources: Statistics Canada – Health Profile – Alberta June 2011 and Office of the Chief Medical Examiner - Alberta

Table 2.3F shows the rate of hospitalizations due to mental illness. Note that overall there is no significant difference in the rate of occurrence for hospitalization for mental illness between males and females. The Peace Country is ranked third for the rate of occurrence for hospitalization for females diagnosed with a mental illness.

"The mental illnesses selected for this indicator are substance-related disorders; schizophrenia, delusional and non-organic psychotic disorders; mood/affective disorders; anxiety disorders; and selected disorders of adult personality and behavior. Hospitalization rate is a partial measure of general hospital utilization for mental services." Statistics Canada – Diagnosis Definition

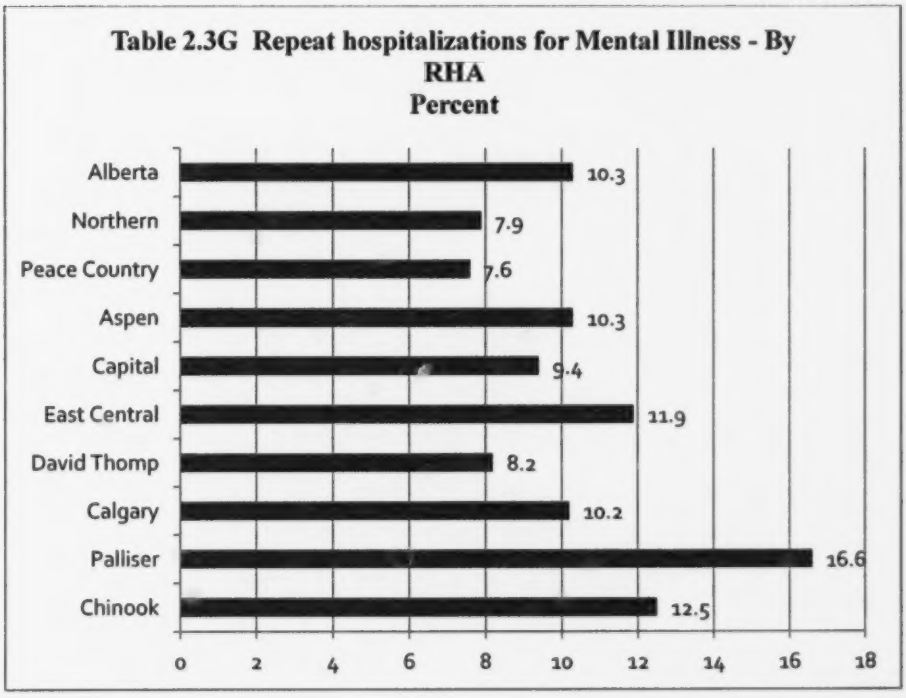
Table 2.3F Mental Illness Hospitalization - by Gender and RHA
Rate Per 100,000



Source : Statistics Canada - Discharge Abstract Database (DAD), OMHRS, NACRS, CIHI: Fichier des hospitalisations MED-ÉCHO, ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du Québec, April 1, 2009, to March 31, 2010.

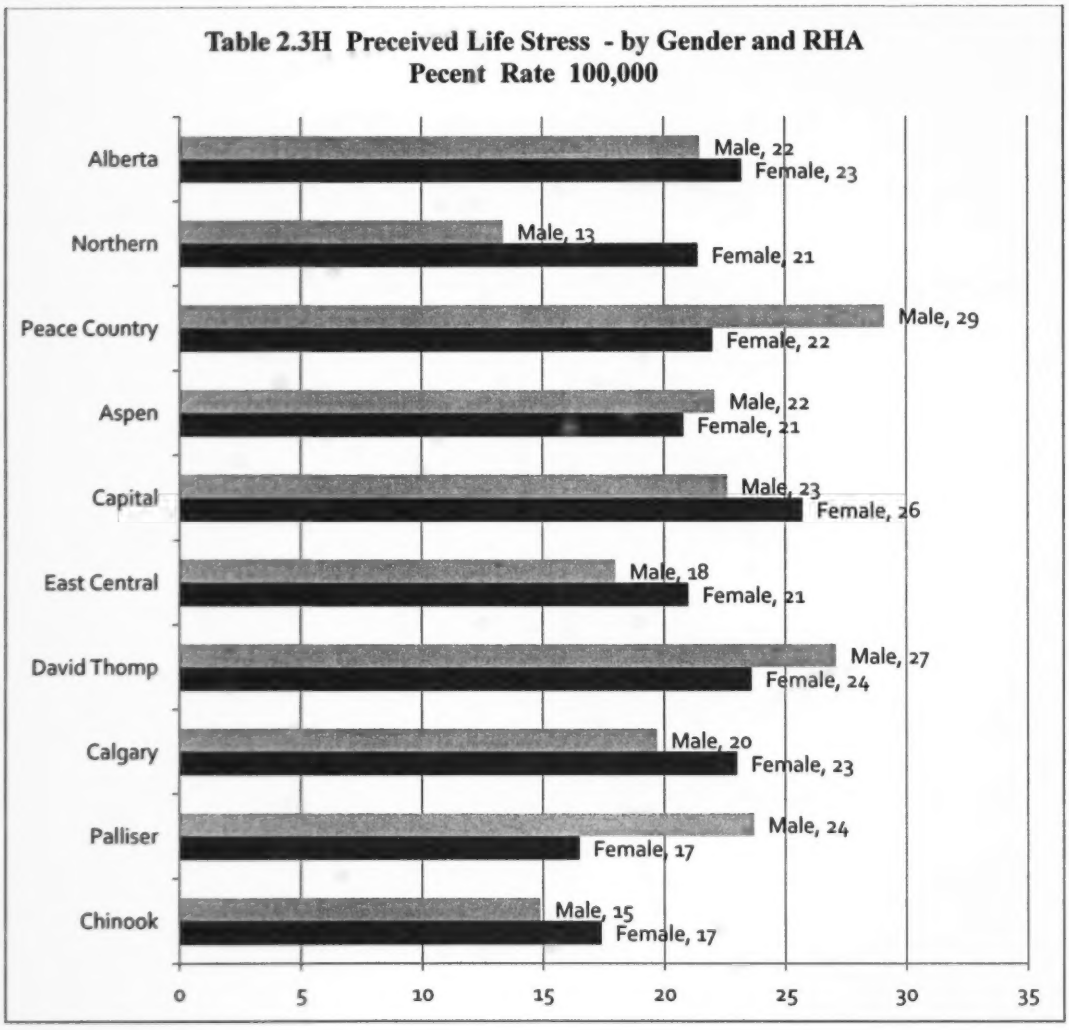
Table 2.3G shows rate of patients with repeat hospitalizations for mental illness for each of the RHAs.

"Challenges in getting appropriate care/support in the community and/or the appropriate medication often lead to frequent hospitalizations. Variations in this indicator across jurisdictions may reflect differences in the services that help individuals with mental illness remain in the community for a longer period of time without the need for hospitalization. The mental illnesses selected for this indicator are substance-related disorders; schizophrenia, delusional and non-organic psychotic disorders; mood/affective disorders; anxiety disorders; and selected disorders of adult personality and behavior." Statistics Canada - Diagnosis Definition



Source : Statistics Canada - Discharge Abstract Database (DAD), OMHRS, NACRS, CIHI; Fichier des hospitalisations MED-ÉCHO, ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du Québec, April 1, 2009, to March 31, 2010.

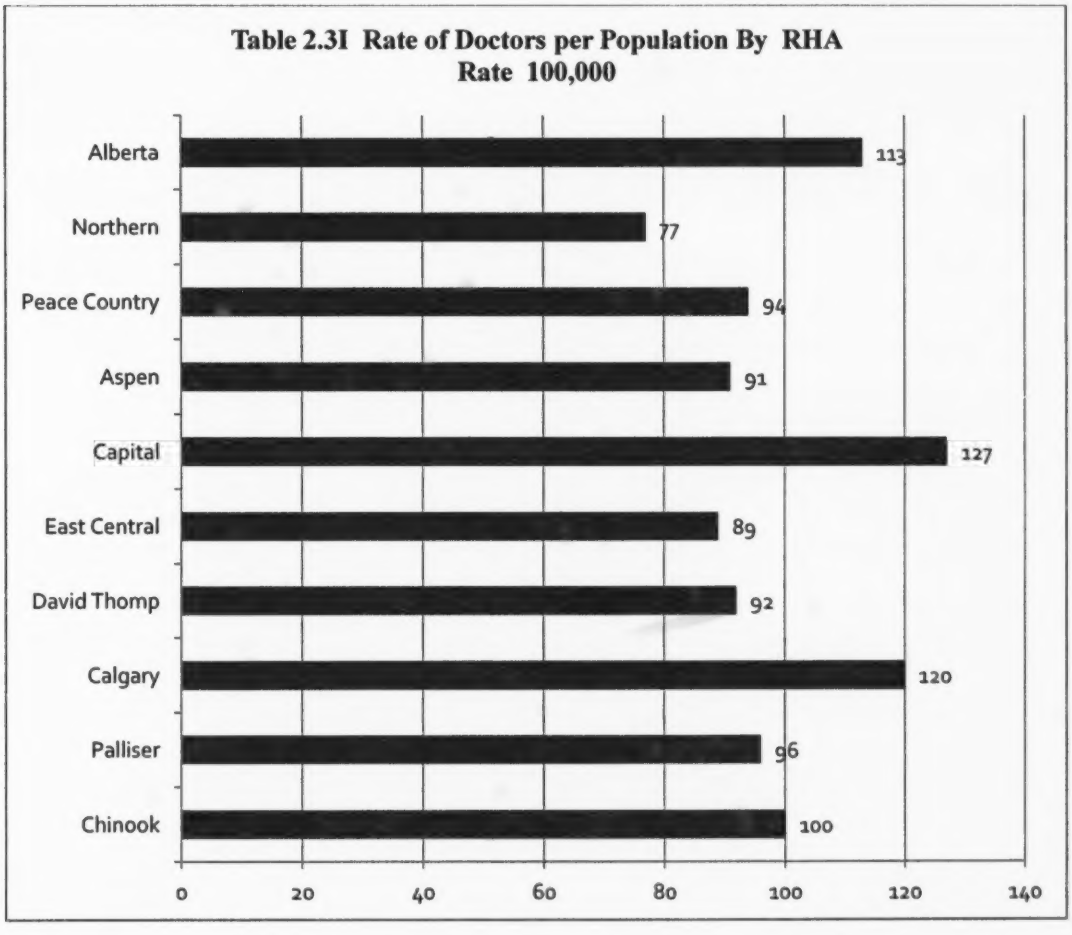
Table 2.3H shows the population aged 15 and over who reported perceiving that most days in their life were quite a bit or extremely stressful. Perceived life stress refers to the amount of stress in the person's life, on most days, as perceived by the person or, in the case of proxy response, by the person responding. Note that males in the Peace Country reported the highest level of perceived life stress in Alberta.



Source: Statistics Canada - Canadian Community Health Survey, 2009/2010. CANSIM table no.: 105-0502

Table 2.3I shows the physician to population rates for each of the RHA's in Alberta. Physician-to-population rates are useful indicators and are published by a variety of agencies to support health human resource planning. Also, in a special report released by Statistics Canada it was found that in rural communities Doctors tend to be the first point of contact and/or the only source of help for mental health concerns. [3]

Table 2.3I Rate of Doctors per Population By RHA
Rate 100,000



Source: Statistics Canada - Scott's Medical Database, CIHI; January 1st, 2009 to December 31, 2009.

3 Statistics Canada – Prairie Region Office, Giacomazzo, Amanda Lee: *Individual and systemic barriers to obtaining a regular medical doctor in the Canadian population.*

Section 2.4 Crime Rates

Researcher Note

Enforcement services in and around the NPYSA region are provided by the RCMP. Like all Canadian police services, incidents of crime are reported at a national level through *The Uniform Crime Reporting* (UCR) *Survey*. The UCR was established in 1962 with the co-operation and assistance of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The survey is a compilation of police-reported crimes that have been substantiated through investigation from all federal, provincial and municipal police services in Canada. Coverage of the UCR aggregate data reflects virtually 100% of the total caseload for all police services in Canada.

In Canada, separate justice systems exist for youth (12 to 17 years) and adults (18 years and older) accused of crime. The rationale for the two systems is based upon the premise that, although youth should be held accountable for the crimes they commit, they lack the maturity of adults to fully understand the nature of their actions (Department of Justice 2009). In 1998, the Department of Justice Canada introduced a "Strategy for Youth Justice" that approached youth justice with an inclusive framework, including crime prevention, education, child welfare, child mental health, family and the community. One aspect of the "Strategy for Youth Justice" was the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA), which was first introduced into Parliament in March 1999 and came into force on April 1, 2003.

Building on the strengths of the Young Offenders Act (YOA), the YCJA addresses the weaknesses of the previous legislation and provides the legislative framework for a fairer and more effective youth justice system. Among the chief objectives of the YCJA are: 1) clear and coherent principles to improve decision-making in the youth justice system, 2) more appropriate use of the courts, 3) fairness in sentencing, and 4) reduced use of custody so that the most serious interventions are reserved for the most serious crimes. One of the main features of the YCJA is the diversion of youth who have committed non-

violent and minor crimes away from the formal court system by encouraging the use of extrajudicial measures. These measures are meant to provide timely and meaningful consequences and allow the community to participate in developing community-based responses to youth crime. Extrajudicial measures include taking no further action, informal police warnings, referrals to community programs, formal police cautions, Crown cautions and extrajudicial sanctions programs.

The tables and graphs that follow in this section present an overview of youth crime at the national, provincial, and regional levels. In 2010 there were 153,000 youth accused of crime in Canada.

The number of youth accused includes those who were charged (or recommended for charging) by police and those who were dealt with by means other than the formal laying of a charge. Examples of those 'not charged' include youth diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions and referrals to community programs. Statistics Canada – Juristat Definition

Table 2.4A shows the age range of those accused of crime in Canada in 2010. Note the disproportionately high rate for crime committed by youth and young adults. In 2010, the rate of those accused of a Criminal Code offence peaked at 18 years of age and generally decreased with increasing age.

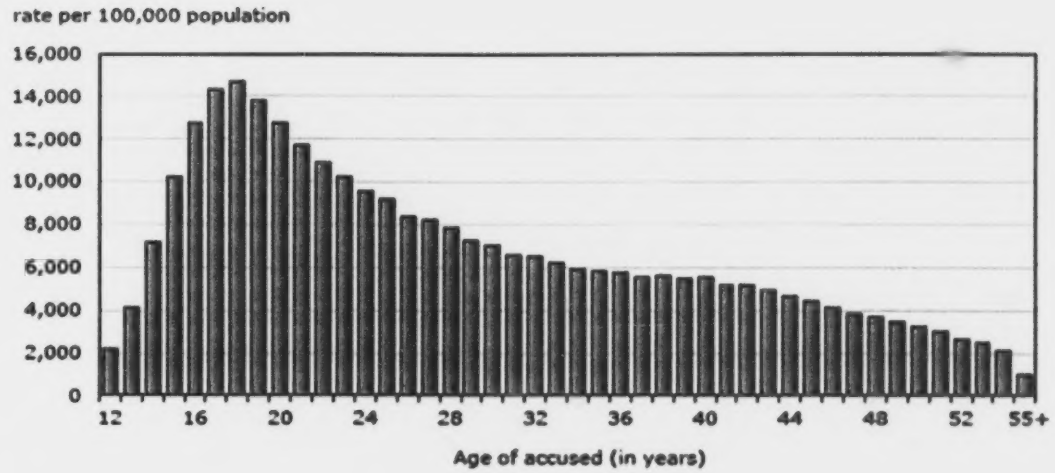


Table 2.4A Age Range of Those Accused of Crime in Canada in 2010

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey.

Table 2.4B shows the most common types of youth crimes in Canada. Note that assault is classified into three levels: level 1 or common assault, the least serious form including behaviors such as pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; level 2 assault, defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; and level 3 aggravated assault, defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim. Property offences involve unlawful acts to gain property, but do not involve the use or threat of violence against the person. They include offences such as break and enter theft and fraud. Drug-related offences include offences under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act such as importation, exportation, trafficking, production and possession of drugs or narcotics.

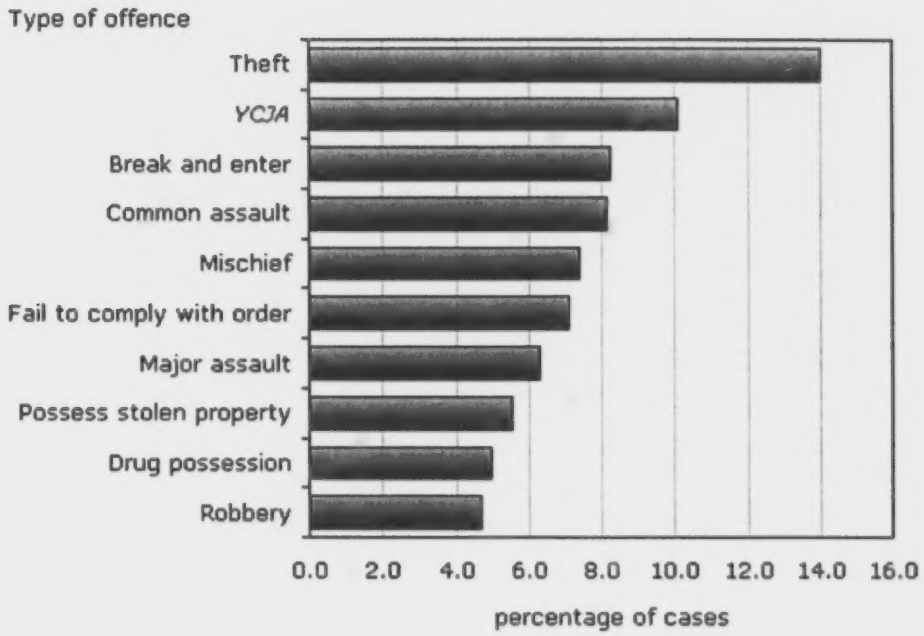


Table 2.4B Most Common Types of Youth Offenses in Canada – Percent of Total.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey

In 2006, close to 18,000 youth, or 693 youth per 100,000 population, were accused of drug-related offences. Drug-related crimes among youth have climbed dramatically over the last 10 years, with a rate of drug offences among youth in 2006 that was nearly double (+97%) that of 10 years earlier. While the vast majority of drug-related offences involved cannabis (84%), the proportion of youth accused of cocaine, ecstasy and crystal methamphetamines has grown, more than doubling over the last 10 years. Table 2.4C shows the youth crime type / rates reported through the Fairview detachment. For comparison purposes, the youth crime rates for Peace River, Edmonton, and Alberta are also presented.

Table 2.4C Comparison of Youth Crime Rates – All Violations Fairview, Peace River, Edmonton, and Alberta

2008-2009- 2010 Rates Averaged

Notes: Rate = per 100,000 Population NC = Not Charged / Alternative Sentencing	Fairview		Peace River		Edmonton		Alberta	
	Charged	NC	Charged	NC	Charged	NC	Charged	NC
Total, all violations	1955	4927	9173	9755	5342	2400	4608	4382
Total, all Criminal Code violations (excluding traffic)	1676	4450	7179	8908	4902	2339	3983	4133
Total violent Criminal Code violations	475	1265	1324	1687	1094	379	969	897
Homicide	0	0	0	0	7	0	6	0
Attempted murder	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Sexual assault, level 3, aggravated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault, level 2, weapon or bodily harm	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Sexual assault, level 1	40	78	180	62	54	15	53	28
Total sexual violations against children	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Sexual interference	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Assault, level 3, aggravated	0	0	0	0	33	0	31	1
Assault, level 2, weapon or bodily harm	119	118	120	0	219	36	192	82
Assault, level 1	157	631	603	1020	327	193	357	437
Total assaults against a peace officer	41	0	119	62	46	2	50	8
Total other assaults	0	0	0	0	21	0	7	1
Other assaults	0	0	0	0	21	0	7	1
Total firearms; use of, discharge, pointing	0	0	60	0	4	0	4	6
Discharge firearm with intent	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Using firearm in commission of offence	0	0	60	0	3	0	1	0
Pointing a firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Total robbery	0	0	0	0	292	25	159	17
Robbery	0	0	0	0	292	25	159	17
Total forcible confinement or kidnapping	0	39	0	0	6	0	7	1
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	0	39	0	0	6	0	7	1
Extortion	0	0	0	0	9	0	6	1
Criminal harassment	39	78	0	0	5	4	7	34
Uttering threats	80	278	241	423	56	81	73	221
Threatening or harassing phone calls	0	39	0	120	1	12	1	45
Total other violent violations	0	0	0	0	12	1	9	5
Other sexual violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Incest	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Voyeurism	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Intimidation of a non-justice participant	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Explosives causing death or bodily harm	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
Arson, disregard for human life	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Other violent violations	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Total Property Crime Violations	841	2543	3330	4400	1875	1845	1776	2580
Total breaking and entering	122	442	1214	476	183	44	219	141
Breaking and entering	122	442	1214	476	183	44	219	141
Possess stolen property	41	0	417	0	254	42	254	61
Total theft of motor vehicle	0	356	426	536	56	23	79	86
Theft of motor vehicle over $5,000	0	39	245	357	33	14	51	51
Theft of motor vehicle $5,000 or under	0	317	181	178	23	9	27	34
Total theft over $5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	158	39	0	0	4	0	7	5
Theft over $5,000	158	39	0	0	4	0	5	3
Theft over $5,000 from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Shoplifting over $5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total theft under $5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	198	595	973	1584	1043	1323	830	1259

Theft $5,000 or under	159	475	546	906	122	272	156	389
Theft $5,000 or under from a motor vehicle	40	0	62	124	28	15	29	35
Shoplifting $5,000 or under	0	119	365	554	893	1035	645	834
Fraud	0	158	60	59	96	56	74	58
Total mischief	322	875	241	1744	230	322	294	935
Mischief	322	875	241	1744	230	322	294	935
Arson	0	81	0	0	8	31	19	32
Total Other Criminal Code violations	360	637	2524	2820	1933	114	1238	655
Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1
Total weapons violations	119	0	238	0	122	43	97	55
Offensive weapons, explosives	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
Weapons trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons possession contrary to order	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0
Possession of weapons	80	0	238	0	114	40	92	51
Unauthorized importing or exporting of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unsafe storage of firearms	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Child pornography	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	10
Total prostitution	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Other prostitution	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Disturb the peace	40	318	543	2154	2	20	23	444
Total administration of justice violations	161	159	1563	239	1765	11	1062	85
Fail to comply with order	122	40	1321	59	1408	1	844	37
Escape or helps to escape from lawful custody	0	0	0	0	6	1	3	0
Prisoner unlawfully at large	0	0	0	60	41	0	25	0
Fail to appear	0	0	241	0	295	1	157	2
Breach of probation	40	40	0	119	8	3	22	19
Other violations against the administration of law	0	78	0	0	7	3	12	25
Total other violations	40	159	181	427	40	28	54	58
Indecent acts	0	118	0	59	1	7	1	9
Obstruct public or peace officer	40	0	119	0	14	0	30	7
Trespass at night	0	0	62	307	6	7	6	12
Utter threats to property or animal	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	1
Firearms and other offensive weapons	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	9
Offences against the person and reputation	0	0	0	60	0	4	2	10
Offences against rights of property	0	0	0	0	18	0	10	0
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Proceeds of crime	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
All other Criminal Code	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total Criminal Code traffic violations	80	78	120	122	54	1	94	21
Total impaired driving	40	78	120	122	31	0	50	13
Impaired operation, causing death	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Impaired operation (drugs), causing death	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Impaired operation, causing bodily harm	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Impaired operation (drugs), causing bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impaired operation of motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft	40	78	120	60	27	0	45	12
Impaired operation (drugs) vehicle, vessel, aircraft	0	0	0	62	1	0	0	1
Impaired operation, failure to provide breath sample	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total other Criminal Code traffic violations	41	0	0	0	34	0	44	8
Dangerous operation, causing death	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dangerous operation, causing bodily harm	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Dangerous operation of motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft	0	0	0	0	14	0	21	3
Dangerous operation of motor vehicle evading police	0	0	0	0	6	0	7	1
Failure to stop or remain	41	0	0	0	6	0	8	2

Driving while prohibited	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
Total Federal Statute violations	199	398	1874	724	376	60	531	227
Possession, cannabis	120	276	479	605	93	51	153	159
Possession, cocaine	0	0	60	59	13	0	8	3
Total, possession, other Controlled Drugs	0	0	0	0	27	4	17	8
Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, possession	0	0	0	0	15	3	12	7
Methamphetamines (crystal meth), possession	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Methylenedioxyamphetamine (ecstasy), possession	0	0	0	0	11	0	4	1
Total cannabis, trafficking, production or distribution	79	0	0	0	45	1	44	11
Cannabis, trafficking	79	0	0	0	45	1	44	11
Cannabis, production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total cocaine, trafficking, production or distribution	0	0	119	0	50	0	36	1
Cocaine, trafficking	0	0	119	0	50	0	36	1
Total other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	0	0	0	0	12	3	10	2
Heroin, trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, trafficking	0	0	0	0	8	3	8	2
Methamphetamines (crystal meth), trafficking	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Methylenedioxyamphetamine (ecstasy), trafficking	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics . Special Request Data - Statistics Canada; Western Region & Northern Territories/Région de l'Ouest et des territoires du Nord

Upon reviewing the rates of occurrence for youth crime in Table 2.4C it is interesting to note the difference in the overall percentage of youth who have not been charged but dealt with through alternative methods. When one compares the percent of youth who are charged vs. not charged (Table 2.4D) of the total violations presented, 72% of youth in the Fairview area who were dealt with through enforcement services were not charged (i.e. alternative option such as taking no further action, informal police warnings, referrals to community programs, formal police cautions, Crown cautions and extrajudicial sanctions programs).

This outcome indicates a high rate of discretionary decision making by enforcement services when dealing with youth crime in the Fairview area. This is not uncommon in rural communities where enforcement services tend to have stronger overall community linkages in comparison to their urban counterparts.

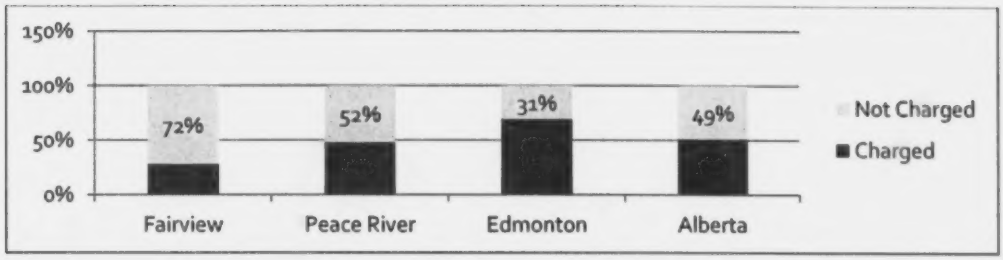


Table 2.4D Comparison of Percentage of Total Youth Crime Charged Under the Criminal Code vs. Not Charged / Offered Alternative Sentencing – Fairview, Peace River, Edmonton, Alberta

Table 2.4E shows the actual number and type of youth crimes reported through the Fairview detachment. Note that due to the small number of cases in any given year, the number shown is an average across the years 2008, 2009, and 2010. This information can be helpful when designing youth crime preventive services and/or community action plans to youth crime. Note that the numbers below represent individual occurrences which may represent an individual being charged multiple times. In smaller communities such as the Fairview and the surrounding area, repeat offenders are generally known of through word-of-mouth.

Table 2.4E Youth Crime Number of Occurrences by Violation Type – Fairview Area

Violation	Charged	Not Charged
Sexual Assault - Level 1	0	1
Assault - Level 2	1	1
Assault - Level 1	1	5
Criminal Harassment	0	1
Uttering Threats	1	2
Break & Enter	1	4
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	3
Theft over $5,000	1	0
Theft under $5,000 (e.g. shop lifting)	2	5
Fraud	0	1
Mischief	3	7
Arson	0	1
Possession of weapons	1	0
Disturb the Peace	0	3
Fail to Comply	1	0
Indecent acts	0	1
Impaired Driving	1	1
Possession - Cannabis	1	2
Trafficking - Cannabis	1	0
Total	**15**	**38**

Research Note

In 2010 Statistics Canada conducted a detailed analysis of where and when youth crime occurred in Canada. Their findings showed some pretty interesting general outcomes. Information on where and when youth commit the crimes coming to attention of police, provide a clearer picture of the nature of youth crime in Canada and may be useful in the development and implementation of crime prevention efforts. Below are some key pints extracted from this report.

Where and When Youth Commit Police-Reported Crimes

Police-reported data from 2008 indicate that, overall, private residences were the most common site for youth crime, but only slightly more so than commercial establishments and outdoor public spaces. The location of youth crime, however, necessarily varied with the type of offence committed. For example, non-violent youth crime, especially property-related offences, took place in commercial establishments more often than other offence types. ***Violent youth crime and youth drug violations, however, were more likely than other types of youth crime reported by police to occur on school property.*** *Overall, locations of youth crime varied somewhat by age and little by the sex of the accused.*

Police-reported youth crime was spread fairly evenly across the spring, summer and fall months, but was generally least likely during the winter months. Similarly, the distribution of most youth crime across the days of the week was relatively uniform, with the exception of Sunday, which was the least likely day for police-reported criminal activity among young people. ***Youth drug offences, however, peaked on Fridays*** *and Criminal Code traffic violations were notably higher on the weekends, compared to the rest of the week.*

According to 2008 police-reported data, youth crime in Canada generally rises over the course of the early morning and afternoon hours, ***peaks in the late afternoon between the end of the school day and supper-time,*** *then declines throughout the evening and over-night hours. The time of day for police-reported youth criminal activities, however, tended to vary somewhat on weekends versus weekdays, by the type of offence committed and the age of the accused.*

Source: Statistics Canada – Where and When Youth Commit Police-Reported Crimes, 2008

Section 3

Recreational and Social – Youth Feedback

Section 3.1 Recreational and Social - Youth Feedback

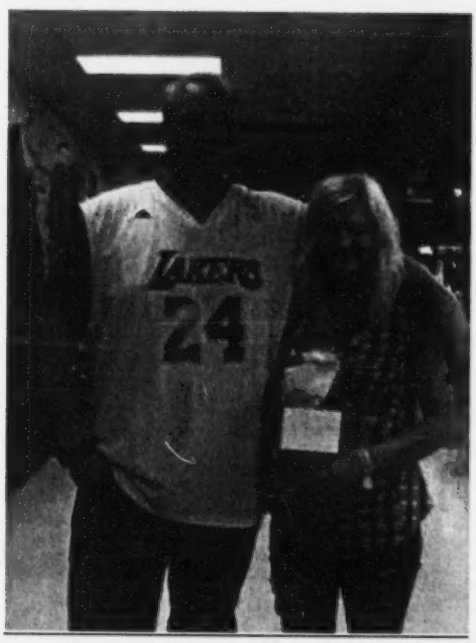
Recreational and social needs of the youth in the Fairview and surrounding area was collected through focus groups that were held throughout the region. Having identified that 92.7% of the identified target group (youth aged 12 to 19 years) were attending one of four schools (see previous Table 2.2A), a letter requesting access to the student body to conduct focus groups was forwarded to Fairview High, Worsley Central, Hines Creek Composite, and St. Thomas More. All four schools agreed to participate in the research project and assisted the researcher in setting up space for the groups and gathering students for these sessions.

Seven focus groups were held with a total of 170 youth aged 12 to 19 years participating. The focus groups were organized by age group to determine if there was an overall difference in feedback from younger youth (< 15 years) and older youth (≥15 yrs).

The focus group facilitator began each session with three opening questions: 1) How many of the youth heard of the NPYSA Youth Center in Fairview?; 2) Have they ever used the NPYSA Youth Center?; and 3) Are there other youth services / programs they do use? Following the opening questions, the facilitator gave an overall briefing to the group on the purpose / typical offerings of youth centers, services and programs and the potential for youth to have input in what is offered to them. The focus group facilitator recorded common themes on a score sheet.

Table 3.1A shows the breakdown of each youth focus group by community, age, and gender. Note that the majority of the youth who indicated they had/were using other services/programs available were sports, religious, and/or agricultural oriented.

Table 3.1A Profile of Youth Focus Group Participants				Aware of NPYSA Youth Center	Used NPYSA Youth Center	Use other Youth Services / Programs
Location	Age Range	Male	Female			
Fairview (2 groups)	12-14 yrs	17	17	8	7	16
Fairview	15-19 yrs	9	10	8	5	10
Hines Creek	12-14 yrs	18	16	0	0	4
Hines Creek	15-19 yrs	11	21	1	0	6
Worsley	12-14 yrs	11	10	0	0	0
Worsley	15-19 yrs	21	9	0	0	7
Total		87	83	17	12	43
		170		10%	7%	25%



Picture 3.1B Regional School Counsellor Mr. Dallas Bjornson with Ms. Miranda Freisen, winner of the I-pod Door Prize at the Hines Creek Youth Focus Group.

Table 3.1C shows the overall percentage of the youth participants who indicted they would like to see the following social / recreational offerings available to them. Not surprisingly feedback from the youth focus groups reflected a lot of diversity. With more than 20 ideas listed in Table 3.1C it would be daunting for the NPYSA to respond to all of them.

The number one suggestion from the youth focus groups was having access to a gaming room with x-boxes, i-pod docking, and full internet connectivity. The second most frequent suggestion was a themed party/ dance area with the "full package" of disco lights, strobe lights, and sound systems. Interestingly the large majority of this request came from the younger youth who appeared to be excited about socializing under this kind of "funky" atmosphere. Note the third highest suggestion was relevant to the older youth only – free driving lessons.

There also appears to be an emerging interest in the filming industry. During the focus groups 50 youth were identified that expressed an interest in learning more about this industry and creating movies/videos. Though there was some overlap among youth who also expressed interest in the performing arts, the majority of these youth were a unique group who had noted previous experience with the film industry through the independent film festivals held in the Peace Region.

Table 3.1C Overall Recurring Themes From Youth Focus Groups		
Common Theme / Youth Feedback	**#**	**%**
Space with connectivity for x-box, big screen TVS for gaming, i-pod docks	93	55%
Quiet room for reading, studying and writing (tables and bean bag chairs).	23	14%
Area for live theatre, acting lessons.	40	24%
Sports events room for yoga, boxing, karate, etc…	10	6%
Dances / Party Room - Want lots of strobe lights and disco balls.	71	42%
Youth café with beverages, snacks use for social networking, internet access.	27	16%
Shop courses in mechanics, trades	5	3%
Training and/or lessons in music, singing, arts, fashion.	19	11%
Filming, creating video documentations	50	29%
Area for art - painting, studio, photography.	34	20%
Driving lessons.	59	35%
Upgrade Community Recreational Facilities	27	16%
Intergenerational (seniors)	22	13%
Cooking	24	15%
Wheelchair Basketball	20	12%
Skateboard Park	51	51%
First Aid, H2S, Survivor Training	20	12%
More Field Trips	57	34%
Music Recording Studio	9	5%
Willing to Volunteer to Help Get Services/Programs	61	36%

Due to transportation challenges, youth who attended school outside the Town of Fairview unanimously suggested that services / programs be available within their own communities using infrastructure and resources already in place (e.g. schools, curling rinks, churches, etc....). The younger youth were very willing to take a leadership role in fund raising for services / programs to be created / delivered.

Section 4

Health & Well Being – Youth Feedback

Section 4.1 Health and Well Being – Youth Feedback

Youth feedback on their perception of the use of drugs and alcohol, mental health, and the safety of their community was collected through 14 questions that were spread across three surveys. Each survey was rated for the level of risk of the likelihood of eliciting anxiety and/or disclosure from the respondent. Level of risk was ranked as low, medium, or high. Table 4.1A shows the operational definitions used to categorize low, medium, or high level of risk. Youth who wished to participate were given the option to complete one, two, or all three of the surveys. The Surveys were color coded for level of risk – Green: Low Risk, Yellow: Medium Risk, Red: High Risk.

Table 4.1A – Operational Definition of Level of Risk

Level of Risk	Operational Definition
Risk	**Operationally defined as likelihood that peer pressure, fear, and/ or lack of trust is influencing respondents answer.**
Low	The Green Survey - Questions are generic and safe to answer in front of peers.
Medium	The Yellow Survey - Questions refer to peer group overall which may cause some anxiety if peers are around, and/or respondent is involved in the activity, and/or respondent is afraid of those who are.
High	The Red Survey - Questions ask directly about the respondent which may provide an opportunity for the respondent to disclose / request help for self but are greatly influenced by peers being around and trust.
Note: During the set-up process, the researcher and school principals discussed appropriate protocol if a youth disclosed / requested help. During the survey process the researcher was available to talk privately to youth if requested. Also, contact cards for the researcher were placed in each private survey booth. Information sheets on topics such as depression, exam anxiety, and college bursaries were available within each private survey booth. Following the survey process, the researcher met with school personnel to review completed surveys and to discuss concerns identified throughout the day.	

In partnership with Fairview High School, Hines Creek Composite, Worsley Central High, and St. Thomas More Catholic, private survey booths were set-up on-site for a full school day. Youth who participated in the survey were given a numbered wrist band. The wrist band was used to track unduplicated head count. Inside each survey booth were three boxes colored coded green, yellow, or red. Inside each box were blank copies of the respective survey. When finished, the youth placed their completed survey(s) upside down in a box held outside by the Researcher. The researcher then recorded on the back of each survey the participant number, school, grade, and gender. The participant then received a colored post-it-note with their participant number on it for the door prize for each survey completed. The post-it-notes were color coded to the respective survey completed. Participants posted their entry tags on a board located in the survey area. At the end of the day the school principal selected a green post-it, a yellow post-it, and a red post-it from the board and then announced the winners for each of the three door prizes.

Picture 4.1B Private survey booths located behind the researchers' information table.

A total of 302 youth participated in the surveys. Table 4.1C shows the number of respondents by school, grade cluster, and gender. The tables that follow present the overall findings for the youth surveys. A variety of post-hoc analyses were also conducted to determine if there were any significant differences cross-tabulated with school, grade cluster or gender.

Table 4.1C Youth Health and Well Being Survey - Number of respondents by location, grade, and gender

Location	Fairview High n = 122				ST. Thomas n = 87				Worsley n= 43				Hines Creek n = 50			
Grade	7 - 9		10-12		7 - 9		10-12		7 - 9		10-12		7 - 9		10-12	
Gender	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Total	31	44	31	16	25	30	17	15	12	6	11	14	14	15	10	11

Picture 4.1D St. Thomas More Catholic School - Principal Peter MacKay presents prizes to three survey participants who won door prizes. The board in the picture contains the colored post-its of all participants throughout the day.

Section 4.2 The Green Survey Outcomes – Low Risk

Questions in the Green Survey are coded as low risk. Overall they are safe to answer among peers and unlikely to cause anxiety/stress for the respondent.

Question 1: How would you describe overall the youth in your community?		n = 295
Describe Youth	Count	Percent
Sad / Depressed	3	1.0%
Angry / Bullies	25	8.5%
Average / Laid back	144	48.8%
Positive / Active	99	33.6%
Don't Know	24	8.1%
Did not answer	7	

Question #1 Post-Hoc Analysis: Of the total 295 youth who answered Question #1, 82.4% described the youth in their community as *Average/Laid Back* or *Positive/Active*. A post-hoc analysis of the 9.5% of respondents who answered *Sad/Depressed* or *Angry/Bullies* were largely older females attending Fairview High.

Question 2: Youth in your community have problems with drugs and alcohol.		n = 295
	Count	Percent
Strongly Disagree	5	1.7%
Disagree	77	26.1%
Agree	131	44.4%
Strongly Agree	36	12.2%
Don't Know	46	15.6%
Did not answer	7	

Question # 2 Post Hoc-Analysis: Of the total 295 youth who answered Question #2 there was no significant difference among the 27.8% of respondents that answered *Disagree* or *Strongly Disagree* to the above statement. A post-hoc analysis of the 44.4% of respondents that answered *Agree* did show a slight increase among younger females from Fairview High and St. Thomas More. The 12.2% of respondents who answered *Strongly Agree* were significantly older females from Fairview High.

Question 3: Circle all that apply – I think my community needs / could use more:		n = 307
	Count	Percent
Police Officers	62	20.5%
Personal Help Counselors	81	26.8%
Drug & Alcohol Counselors	94	31.1%
Family Counselors	83	27.5%
Don't Know	104	34.4%
Other: Career Counselors / Life Skills	5	

Question 4: Circle all that apply – I would like more information on:		n = 302
	Count	Percent
Personal Safety	74	24.5%
Drugs & Alcohol	84	27.8%
Relationships	92	30.5%
Leadership	83	27.5%
Other – Sex / Pregnancy	6	
Other – College / Careers	8	

Questions #3 and #4 Post-Hoc Analysis: It is interesting to note that all the options listed above scored a 20% of more from the total 302 respondents. A post-hoc analysis of the responses did not show any significant differences across school, grade or gender. However, the respondents that answered *Other* – Careers, College, and or Life Skills were older youth in the higher grades,

while the few respondents requesting information on Sex / Pregnancy were from the younger grades.

Green Survey - Discussion: Rated as a low risk survey, the Green survey consisted of 4 questions. Two of the four questions were targeted for perceived mental health and drug/alcohol use of youth in the community. Interestingly the sub-group that perceived the highest rate of concern for these two indicators were females in the Town of Fairview. These concerns show an initial emergence at the younger age and show a strong divergence within the older sub-set of females attending Fairview High.

Section 4.3 The Yellow Survey Outcomes – Medium Risk

Questions in the Yellow Survey were coded as medium risk because the questions refer to the respondents' peer group which may cause some anxiety if peers are around, and/or if the respondent is involved in the activity, and/or respondent is afraid of those who are.

Question 5: The use of drugs among youth in your community is:		n = 298
	Count	Percent
Nobody takes drugs	11	3.7%
Some take drugs	154	51.7%
Lots take drugs	76	25.5%
Everyone is dong it	22	7.4%
Don't Know	35	11.7%
Did not answer	4	

Question #5 Post-Hoc Analysis: Of the 298 youth who responded to Question #5, 84.5% were at a minimum aware of drug use among the youth in their community. Post-hoc analyses were conducted to discern if there was difference among school, grade cluster, or gender for those respondents that answered *Lots* or *Everyone*. Of the 98 respondents that had given these answers to Question #5, 58% were attending Fairview High and 27% were attending St. Thomas More. Though there was no difference across grade cluster for *Lots*, the small percentage that answered Everyone to this question were the older youth. Gender had no significant influence on the response selected.

Question #5 Post-Hoc Analysis – By School					
	Nobody	Some	Lots	Everyone	DK
Fairview	27.3% (3)	29.9% (46)	51.3% (39)	81.8% (18)	34.3% (12)
ST. Thomas	54.5% (6)	29.9% (46)	30.3% (23)	13.6% (3)	25.7% (9)
Worsley	0.0% (0)	15.6% (24)	10.5% (8)	4.5% (1)	28.6% (10)
Hines	18.2% (2)	24.7% (38)	7.9% (6)	0.0% (0)	11.4% (4)
Total Counts	11	154	76	22	35

Question #5 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Grade Cluster					
	Nobody	Some	Lots	Everyone	DK
7-9	90.9% (10)	59.7% (92)	50.0% (38)	27.3% (6)	77.1% (27)
10-12	9.1% (1)	40.3% (62)	50.0% (38)	72.7% (16)	22.9% (8)
Total Counts	11	154	76	22	35

Question #5 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Gender					
Question #5	Nobody	Some	Lots	Everyone	DK
F	36.4% (4)	51.9% (80)	51.3% (39)	59.1% (13)	42.9% (15)
M	63.6% (7)	48.1% (74)	48.7% (37)	40.9% (9)	57.1% (20)
Total Counts	11	154	76	22	35

Question 6: The use of alcohol among youth in your community is:		n= 297
	Count	Percent
Nobody drinks alcohol	3	1.0%
Some drink alcohol	96	32.3%
Lots drink alcohol	121	40.7%
Everyone drinks alcohol	63	21.2%
Don't Know	14	4.7%
Did not answer	5	

Question #6 Post-Hoc Analysis: Of the 297 youth who answered Question #6, 94% were at a minimum aware of alcohol use among youth in their community. A post-hoc analysis extracting the respondents that answered *Lots* showed no significant difference among school attended. However there was a significant difference between grade cluster for those respondents that answered *Lots*, with the younger grade cluster showing a higher rate of response to this response option while the older grade cluster showed a significantly higher ratio answering *Everyone*. Gender had no significant influence on the response selected.

Question #6 Post-Hoc Analysis- By School					
	Nobody	**Some**	**Lots**	**Everyone**	**DK**
Fairview	0.0% (0)	36.5% (35)	32.2% (39)	60.3% (38)	42.9% (6)
ST. Thomas	100.0% (3)	32.3% (31)	28.1% (34)	23.8% (15)	28.6% (4)
Worsley	0.0% (0)	10.4% (10)	20.7% (25)	9.5% (6)	14.3% (2)
Hines	0.0% (0)	20.8% (20)	19.0% (23)	6.3% (4)	14.3% (2)
Total Counts	3	96	121	63	14

Question #6 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Grade Cluster					
	Nobody	**Some**	**Lots**	**Everyone**	**DK**
7-9	100.0% (3)	68.8% (66)	57.9% (70)	31.7% (20)	100.0% (14)
10-12	0.0% (0)	31.3% (30)	42.1% (51)	68.3% (43)	0.0% (0)
Total Counts	3	96	121	63	14

Question #6 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Gender					
	Nobody	**Some**	**Lots**	**Everyone**	**DK**
F	100.0% (3)	43.8% (42)	51.2% (62)	58.7% (37)	42.9% (6)
M	0.0% (0)	56.3% (54)	48.8% (59)	41.3% (26)	57.1% (8)
Total Counts	3	96	121	63	14

Question 7: Do you know of a friend or young person in your community that appears to need help with drugs, alcohol, feeling sad, and/or violence?		
	Count	Percent
Yes	117	39.5%
No	106	35.8%
Not Sure	73	24.7%
Did not answer	6	

7.A Would you like for the researcher to help you to get help for this person?	Count	Percent
Yes	10	8.4%
No	69	
Not Sure	40	33.6%

Question #7 Post-Hoc Analysis: Question #7 was one two of the questions among the total 14 questions that contained a follow-up question offering immediate assistance to the respondent. Of the 296 respondents that answered this question, 64% indicated they for sure knew of or might know of a friend or young person in their community that appeared to need help with drugs, alcohol, feeling sad, and/or violence? Of note is the low number of respondents that requested help for the friend / other person. Feedback from the large majority of the respondents for not seeking help at that point time through the researcher was because they were afraid to get involved. Note during the set-up process, the researcher and school principals discussed appropriate protocol if a youth disclosed / requested help. During the survey process the researcher was available to talk privately to the youth if requested. Also, contact cards for the researcher were placed in each of the private survey booth. Following the survey process, the

researcher met with each principal to review completed surveys and to discuss concerns identified throughout the day.

Question #7 Post-Hoc Analysis – By School			
	Yes	**No**	**Not Sure**
Fairview	53.8% (63)	27.4% (29)	35.6% (26)
ST. Thomas	23.1% (27)	38.7% (41)	26.0% (19)
Worsley	10.3% (12)	18.9% (20)	15.1% (11)
Hines	12.8% (15)	15.1% (16)	23.3% (17)
Total Counts	117	106	73

7.A Follow-up - Would Like Researcher To Help?			
	Yes	**No**	**Not Sure**
Fairview	80.0% (8)	53.6% (37)	50.0% (20)
ST. Thomas	10.0% (1)	26.1% (18)	20.0% (8)
Worsley	0.0% (0)	10.1% (7)	12.5% (5)
Hines	10.0% (1)	10.1% (7)	17.5% (7)
Total Counts	10	69	40

Question #7 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Grade Cluster			
	Yes	No	Not Sure
7-9	48.7% (57)	63.2% (67)	67.1% (49)
10-12	51.3% (60)	36.8% (39)	32.9% (24)
Total Counts	117	106	73

7. A Follow-up - Would Like Researcher To Help?			
	Yes	No	Not sure
7-9	80.0% (8)	40.6% (28)	55.0% (22)
10-12	20.0% (2)	59.4% (41)	45.0% (18)
Total Counts	10	69	40

Question #7 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Gender			
	Yes	**No**	**Not Sure**
F	53.8% (63)	48.1% (51)	49.3% (36)
M	46.2% (54)	51.9% (55)	50.7% (37)
Total Counts	117	106	73

7. A Follow-up - Would Like Researcher To Help?			
	Yes	No	Not Sure
F	60.0% (6)	53.6% (37)	50.0% (20)
M	40.0% (4)	46.4% (32)	50.0% (20)
Total Counts	10	69	40

Question 8: Have you ever needed someone to talk to but didn't know where to go for help?		
	Count	Percent
Never	139	47.1%
Sometimes	118	40.0%
Many times	38	12.9%
Did not answer	7	

Question #8 Post-Hoc Analysis: Of the 295 respondents that answered Question #8, 52.9% indicated they had needed someone to talk to but didn't know where to go for help. A post-hoc analysis did not show any significant difference between the younger and older grades. There is a significant difference between male and female for those respondents that answered *Many Times.* Note that of the 38 respondents that chose this response option 30 of them were female.

Question #8 Post-Hoc Analysis – By School			
	Never	Sometimes	Many Times
Fairview	28.8% (40)	43.2% (51)	63.2% (24)
ST. Thomas	34.5% (48)	26.3% (31)	21.1% (8)
Worsley	18.7% (26)	11.0% (13)	10.5% (4)
Hines	18.0% (25)	19.5% (23)	5.3% (2)
Total Counts	139	118	38

Question #8 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Grade Cluster			
	Never	Sometimes	Many Times
7-9	64.0% (89)	55.9% (66)	42.1% (16)
10-12	36.0% (50)	44.1% (52)	57.9% (22)
Total Counts	139	118	38
Question #8 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Gender			
	Never	Sometimes	Many Times
F	43.2% (60)	51.7% (61)	78.9% (30)
M	56.8% (79)	48.3% (57)	21.1% (8)
Total Counts	139	118	38

Question 9: True or false – I feel safe playing, walking, hanging-out in my community.		
	Count	**Percent**
True	254	88.2%
False	34	11.8%
Did not answer	14	

Question #9 Post-hoc Analysis: Of the 288 respondents that answered this question, 88.2% indicated that they feel safe playing, walking, hanging-out in their community. Note however that 11.8% of respondents indicated this was not the case for them. A post-hoc analysis of this 11.8% indicted that the vast majority of those respondents were older females in Fairview.

Question #9 Post-hoc Analysis – By School		
	True	False
Fairview	35.4% (90)	70.6% (24)
ST. Thomas	31.1% (79)	17.6% (6)
Worsley	15.7% (40)	5.9% (2)
Hines	17.7% (45)	5.9% (2)
Total Counts	254	34

Question #9 Post-hoc Analysis – By Grade Cluster		
	True	False
7-9	60.2% (153)	41.2% (14)
10-12	39.8% (101)	58.8% (20)
Total Counts	254	34

Section 4.4 The Red Survey Outcomes – High Risk

Questions in the *Red Survey* ask directly about the respondent's personal experience with drugs, alcohol, violence, and mental health. The questions in this survey were coded high risk due to the potential that the respondent may to disclose/request help for him/herself. It is important to keep in mind that the answers selected can be greatly influenced by peers being around and trust. Also note that during the set-up process, the researcher and school principals discussed appropriate protocol if a youth disclosed / requested help. During the survey process the researcher was available to talk privately to the youth if requested. Also, contact cards for the researcher were placed in each of the private survey booth. Following the survey process, the researcher met with each principal to review completed surveys and to discuss concerns identified throughout the day.

Question 10: My experience with drugs is:		n = 295
	Count	Percent
I have none	132	44.7%
I know of some youth who take drugs	91	30.8%
I have been asked to take / buy drugs	37	12.5%
I have taken drugs	35	11.9%
Did not answer	7	

Question #10 Post-Hoc Analysis: Of the 295 respondents to Question #10, 55.2% indicated they were at minimum aware of drug use among youth in their community. A post-hoc analysis of Question #10 showed no significant difference between males and females. However, grade cluster did show that those who responded *Have None* were largely the younger respondents

though a growing percentage scaled up to *Knowing Some Youth*, *Asked to Take / Buy* and a small group of the younger respondents indicated *Had Taken* drugs.

Question #10 Post-Hoc Analysis – By School				
	Have None	Know Some Youth	Asked Take / Buy	Have Taken
Fairview	38.6% (51)	30.8% (28)	59.5% (22)	51.4% (18)
ST. Thomas	33.3% (44)	26.4% (24)	24.3% (9)	20.0% (7)
Worsley	12.9% (17)	19.8% (18)	8.1% (3)	11.4% (4)
Hines	15.2% (20)	23.1% (21)	8.1% (3)	17.1% (6)
Total Counts	132	91	37	35
Question #10 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Grade Cluster				
	Have None	Know Some Youth	Asked Take / Buy	Have Taken
7-9	74.2% (98)	51.6% (47)	43.2% (16)	28.6% (10)
10-12	25.8% (34)	48.4% (44)	56.8% (21)	71.4% (25)
Total Counts	132	91	37	35

Question 11: My experience with alcohol is:		n = 300
	Count	Percent
I have none	67	22.3%
I know of some youth who drink alcohol	65	21.7%
I have been asked to drink / buy alcohol	26	8.7%
I have drank alcohol	142	47.3%
Did not answer	2	

Question #11 Post-Hoc Analysis: Of the 300 respondents that answered Question #11, 77.7% were at minimum aware of alcohol use among youth in their community. A post-hoc analysis of the 47.3% that indicated that they had drunk alcohol surprisingly did not show any significant difference across grade cluster or gender. As shown in the tables below, of the 142 total respondents that answered *Have Drank*, grade cluster is split 44.4% to 55.6%, and gender is split 50.7% o 49.3%.

Question #11 Post-Hoc Analysis – By School				
	Have None	Know Some Youth	Asked Take / Buy	Have Taken
Fairview	40.3% (27)	38.5% (25)	38.5% (10)	41.5% (59)
ST. Thomas	34.3% (23)	26.2% (17)	30.8% (8)	27.5% (39)
Worsley	10.4% (7)	16.9% (11)	15.4% (4)	14.1% (20)
Hines	14.9% (10)	18.5% (12)	15.4% (4)	16.9% (24)
Total Counts	67	65	26	142
Question #11 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Grade Cluster				
	Have None	Know Some Youth	Asked Take / Buy	Have Taken
7-9	80.6% (54)	69.2% (45)	50.0% (13)	44.4% (63)
10-12	19.4% (13)	30.8% (20)	50.0% (13)	55.6% (79)
Total Counts	67	65	26	142
Question #11 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Gender				
	Have None	Know Some Youth	Asked Take / Buy	Have Taken
F	55.2% (37)	47.7% (31)	42.3% (11)	50.7% (72)
M	44.8% (30)	52.3% (34)	57.7% (15)	49.3% (70)
Total Counts	67	65	26	142

Question #12: My experience with physical violence is		n = 296
	Count	Percent
I have none	152	51.4%
I know of some youth who have been hurt	81	27.4%
I have been hurt by other youth	49	16.6%
I have been hurt by an adult	14	4.7%
Did not answer	6	

Question #12 Post-Hoc Analysis: Of the 296 respondents that answered Question #12, 48.7% have been exposed to physical violence. Of particular concern was the 4.7% of respondents that answered they *had been hurt by an adult*. A post-hoc analysis of these respondents indicated the vast majority of these respondents were female. Grade cluster of these respondents was equally split between younger and older youth. Note that during the set-up process, the researcher and school principals discussed appropriate protocol if a youth disclosed / requested help. During the

survey process the researcher was available to talk privately to the youth if requested. Also, contact cards for the researcher were placed in each of the private survey booth. Following the survey process, the researcher met with each principal to review completed surveys and to discuss concerns identified throughout the day. School personnel were largely aware of the possible identification of the 4.7% of respondents that answered they *had been hurt by an adult*. Most of these situations were currently active in the system with assistance from social workers and counselors.

Question #12 Post-Hoc Analysis – By School				
	Have None	Know Some Youth	By Youth	By Adult
Fairview	32.9% (50)	46.9% (38)	49.0% (24)	57.1% (8)
ST. Thomas	29.6% (45)	27.2% (22)	30.6% (15)	21.4% (3)
Worsley	17.8% (27)	6.2% (5)	14.3% (7)	14.3% (2)
Hines	19.7% (30)	19.8% (16)	6.1% (3)	7.1% (1)
Total Counts	152	81	49	14
Question #12 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Grade Cluster				
	Have None	Know Some Youth	By Youth	By Adult
7-9	64.5% (98)	60.5% (49)	40.8% (20)	50.0% (7)
10-12	35.5% (54)	39.5% (32)	59.2% (29)	50.0% (7)
Total Counts	152	81	49	14
Question #12 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Gender				
	Have None	Know Some Youth	By Youth	By Adult
F	51.3% (78)	48.1% (39)	44.9% (22)	71.4% (10)
M	48.7% (74)	51.9% (42)	55.1% (27)	28.6% (4)
Total Counts	152	81	49	14

Question # 13: I would describe myself as		n = 298
	Count	Percent
Sad / Depressed	6	2.0%
Angry / Bully	3	1.0%
Average / Laid Back	90	30.2%
Positive / Active	138	46.3%
My mood changes alot	61	20.5%
Did not answer	4	

Question #13 Post-Hoc Analysis: Of the 298 respondents that answered Question #13, 76.5% would describe themselves as either *Average/Laid Back* or *Positive/Active*. The 20.5% that answered *My Mood Changes* were largely female across both younger and older grades though there was a small number of older males among the respondents.

Question #13 Post-Hoc Analysis – By School					
	Sad	Angry	Average	Positive	Changes
Fairview	83.3% (5)	33.3% (1)	50.0% (45)	33.3% (46)	39.3% (24)
ST. Thomas	0.0% (0)	66.7% (2)	26.7% (24)	32.6% (45)	26.2% (16)
Worsley	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	14.4% (13)	11.6% (16)	18.0% (11)
Hines	16.7% (1)	0.0% (0)	8.9% (8)	22.5% (31)	16.4% (10)
Total Counts	6	3	90	138	61
Question #13 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Grade Cluster					
	Sad	Angry	Average	Positive	Changes
7-9	83.3% (5)	66.7% (2)	50.0% (45)	65.9% (91)	52.5% (32)
10-12	16.7% (1)	33.3% (1)	50.0% (45)	34.1% (47)	47.5% (29)
Total Counts	6	3	90	138	61
Question #13 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Gender					
	Sad	Angry	Average	Positive	Changes
F	83.3% (5)	100.0% (3)	38.9% (35)	47.1% (65)	68.9% (42)
M	16.7% (1)	0.0% (0)	61.1% (55)	52.9% (73)	31.1% (19)
Total Counts	6	3	90	138	61

Question 14: Do you need someone to help you with a problem that you are now having that you can not talk about to your family, friends, teachers, other people? n = 296		
	Count	Percent
Yes	26	8.8%
No	270	91.2%
Did not answer	6	

14. A Would you like for the researcher to help you get help?		
	Count	Percent
Yes	7	27%
No	13	50%

Question 14 Post-Hoc Analysis: The 26 respondents that indicted they needed someone to help him/her with a problem that he/she was having now were largely the younger students. There was no significant difference across gender. The seven respondents that indicated they would like help from the researcher were discussed with the Principals / Counselors for follow-up assistance.

Question 14 Post-Hoc Analysis – By School		
	Yes	No
Fairview	50.0% (13)	38.9% (105)
ST. Thomas	30.8% (8)	28.9% (78)
Worsley	7.7% (2)	14.8% (40)
Hines	11.5% (3)	17.4% (47)
Total Counts	26	270

Would you like for the researcher to help you get help?		
	Yes	No
Fairview	71.4% (5)	30.8% (4)
ST. Thomas	14.3% (1)	46.2% (6)
Worsley	14.3% (1)	15.4% (2)
Hines	0.0% (0)	7.7% (1)
Total Counts	7	13

Question 14 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Grade Cluster		
	Yes	No
7-9	88.5% (23)	55.6% (150)
10-12	11.5% (3)	44.4% (120)
Total Counts	26	270

Would you like for the researcher to help you get help?		
	yes	no
7-9	100.0% (7)	76.9% (10)
10-12	0.0% (0)	23.1% (3)
Total Counts	7	13

Question 14 Post-Hoc Analysis – By Gender		
	Yes	No
F	53.8% (14)	50.4% (136)
M	46.2% (12)	49.6% (134)
Total Counts	26	270

Would you like for the researcher to help you get help?		
	Yes	No
F	57.1% (4)	30.8% (4)
M	42.9% (3)	69.2% (9)
Total Counts	7	13

Section 5

Regional Service Providers –Feedback

Section 5.1 Regional Service Providers – Feedback

The NPYSA acknowledges that partnerships with other regional service providers across such a vast geographic service area are critical to successfully servicing the youth in the region. As a facilitator of resource sharing and non-duplication of efforts and dollars spent, partnerships among regional service providers has been shown to be one of the most cost effective approaches to developing/implementing community level programs.

Relevant (youth serviced / potential to service) regional service providers were identified through a combination of researching directories provided through the local Chamber of Commerce, Family and Community Services, Tourism Services, and community profiles submitted to Statistics Canada. In total, 26 relevant regional service provider organizations/businesses were identified.

A letter of introduction explaining the purpose of the research project and notification that an e-survey request would be forwarded was sent to each of the identified regional service providers. The e-survey, a brief matrix of a collection of programs and services typically provided to youth, was used to collect information on the types of programs and services available to youth in the Fairview and surrounding area. Twenty-nine (29) responses were received; representing 14 of the 26 (54%) regional service providers surveyed. Table 5.1A shows the types of services and programs offered to youth by the regional service providers that responded. From Table 5.1A.1 it is possible to scan for regional duplications and possible partnerships that enhance regional service delivery vs. competition with counterparts for funding and/or resources. Note that feedback received from all respondents indicated a willingness to partner with the NPYSA. Table 5.1B highlights verbatim comments submitted by the respondents.

Table 5.1A Services and Programs Offered to Youth Through Regional Service Providers

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Fairview High School	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X			X	X			X
Clear Hills County				X								X												X	X
Skills Canada	X																								X
Regional College	X	X	X		X		X		X		X			X											X
Hines/Worsley School	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X			X	X			X
Child & Family - Gov.																									X
Local - School District	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X		X
Whispering Pines Ski		X		X	X						X														X
Dunvegan Park				X			X					X						X							X
St. Thomas More	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		X	X		X			X
Fine Arts Society							X					X	X												X
Public Library	X	X		X					X			X													X
Aquatic Center		X			X		X					X													X
Agricultural Society											X														X

1 Advising	5 Sports	9 Technology	13 Musical Arts	17 Religious	21 Mental Health
2 Employment	6 Transportation	10 Gaming	14 Performing Arts	18 Wilderness	22 Drugs / Alcohol
3 Tutoring	7 Space	11 Leadership	15 Film / Video Arts	19 Intergenerational	23 Pregnancy/Parenting
4 Volunteer	8 Dances	12 Visual Arts	16 Literary	20 Multi-Cultural	24 Safety Courses
Service / Program Code For Table 5.1A					25 Partner With NPYSA

Table 5.1B Regional Service Provider – Comments on Services, Programs, and Partnering
We partner with education - secondary & post-secondary and 3 levels of government, trades & technology industry. Shirley Lyman - NW AB Regional Skills Canada
We are a historic site that can provide volunteer opportunities to youth, particularly during special events. We also provide historic tours (for a fee) that can be an educational and fun outing for youth groups. We rent space to groups as well. Stephanie McLachlan- Historic Dunvegan Provincial Park - Alberta Culture and Community Spirit 780-835-7206
We offer bursaries and scholarships to grade 12 students who apply. Our partner with the leadership camp is the Alberta Community and Co-operative Association. Kamie Currie - Fairview Agricultural Society 780-835-3279
We usually provide space at no to little charge to youth groups such as 4H, etc. We do charge for performing arts as they take in revenue. We would be very interested in working with the NPYSA to develop services for youth in the region. Marg McCuaig-Boyd - Grande Prairie Regional College 780-835-6646
Tutoring, technology & leadership opportunities are only available to our registered students; however, we offer a theatre, fitness center, pool & group exercise classes to the public and would be interested in creating youth programs in partnership with others. Fran McGuire - Grande Prairie Regional College 780-835-6666
As a school system we will / do offer courses on request depending on numbers. We would be very open to discussing possible partnerships with others to develop / deliver youth services in the Fairview area. Syd Courtepatte - FNMI Program Coordinator - Peace River School Division #10
As a college, we offer services to our enrolled students, some of whom are "youth". Cheryl Frank – Grande Prairie Regional College 780-835-6615
We fund programs rather than deliver. Clear Hills County provides significant funding to groups that offer the programs indicated in the survey or to assist youth in accessing the programs. In-house we provide fire & farm safety programs and some related youth volunteer opportunities. We are interested in exploring partnerships that would benefit the youth in our municipality and region. Audrey Bjorklund - Clear Hills County 780-685-3925
We offer the Artists at School program for children in grades 4 - 6 in partnership with the area schools, and the Banner program for Grade 3's. Both of these programs are supported completely by fundraising initiatives here at the Fairview Fine Arts Centre; with some additional financial backing from the AFA grant and Fairview Ag Society plus any donations that we are able to obtain from area businesses. Partnering with others to raise funds and/or expand offerings would be a great help to us. Carolyn Adams - Fairview Fine Arts Society
We recently launched a comprehensive community youth program allowing youth in the area to access fine arts programming utilizing the two high schools and the Youth Centre. Aaron Lloyd - Fairview High School

Appendices

The following appendices are available upon written request and approval of the Board of Directors of the North Peace Youth Support Association

A Youth Focus Groups – Participants List

B Youth Health and Well-Being Survey – Raw Data

C Crime Rates – Raw Data

D Health Statistics – Raw Data